

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

[No. 2015.]

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on hand, and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the usual limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of well-refined OYSTERS, which persons can be supplied with by the bushel in the shell or shucked in any quantity, on application at the Garden.

John Bogan.

Sept. 2.

TWO APPRENTICES to the Book-binding business, will be taken on application to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix Sugars, received per s.s. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.

OR

C. Powell.

July 21.

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. his wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 bushels fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 kegs green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica
50 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 boxes Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

25 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for export of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property, and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblais.

May 16.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

ANY person, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAMUEL, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very stout, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemison's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood. But I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give Thirty Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland

county, July 24.

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NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOFF.

August 25.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "ABINGDON," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and Georgetown, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Swann,

G. Denale,

Edmund I. Lee,

August 25.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1867, will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash—

A House and Lot—Also, an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets; the property of Amos Alexander.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,

Phineas Janney,

Thomas Janney,

Sept. 8.

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money.

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkeley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,

Thos Swann,

August 4.

By reason of the absence of the Commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Saturday, the 17th October, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee-house, when it will take place.

September 4.

WANTED.

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a merchant mill. For such a one good wages will be given. For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

Land for Sale.

TO be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th of October next, a small Tract of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Doctor Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Captain Joseph Powell will shew the land to any person wishing to view it before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by the LEGATEES of Nathan Smith, dec'd.

September 9.

WHEAT.

The highest price given for WHEAT, by A. LINDO, two doors below Davey's tavern; who keeps a regular assortment of GROCERIES and SALT—which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers.

N. B. I want to purchase or hire a stout Negro Man.

A. L.

September 10.

Just Received.

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber, 7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21.

Bills on London for Sale.

Drawn by

J. P.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe & Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Flourine oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; bradly wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

LOST.

Between the subscriber's store and the City Bank,

My Note, in favor of Mr. Lewis Deblais, and by him endorsed, dated 9th inst. for 702 dollars 19 cents, and payable at the office of discount and deposit at Washington. This is therefore to caution all persons from receiving the aforesaid Note, as payment is stopped at the Bank.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

September 11.

Wanted to Purchase.

A NEGRO BOY or GIRL, from 12 to 16 years of age, for which cash will be given. Apply to the Printer.

N. B. It is not intended to take him or her out of the district.

September 7.

The Subscriber has on Hand,

A few bales of GOOD SUGAR, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, &c.

BLUE KERSEYS

BLUE CLOTH

MIXED COATINGS

BAIZES

WHITE SWANSKIN

MIXED FLANNELS

NARROW CLOTHS

FLANNEL SERGE

BEAVER COATING

7-8 DOWLAS.

Also, just Landing,

13 hds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 31 pf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th pf.

James Patton.

September 10.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port,

5 do. Madeira,

30 quarter casks Lisbon,

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

12 do. 1st quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground allum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use, on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

August 31.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities.

Bucellos and Caravello Wines in quarter casks.

Window Glass of different sizes, Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes.

Soft shelled Almonds in bags, A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooc & Co.

June 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. FIVE DOLLARS will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; TEN DOLLARS if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & TWENTY DOLLARS if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria. And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamieson & Anderson.

Sept. 4.

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

(Per ship Sally, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.)

Peace between Russia & France.

—BRASIL, July 3.

We have received certain intelligence from the French head-quarters, that according to the terms of the armistice lately concluded, the Russian troops in Pomerania are to remain neutral.

—LONDON.

Statesman Office, July 15—2 o'clock.

We have this moment received Paris papers to the 8 inst. and Hamburg and Altona papers to the same date. The latter brings the important news of the preliminaries of peace being actually signed between Russia and France. The cordiality and seeming friendship in which the two emperors are represented as living together in the same town, make us apprehensive the interests of this country have not been much consulted in this treaty.

—STETTIN, July 2—(at night.)

The preliminaries of peace between France and Russia are signed.

The two emperors have had an interview, and reside in the same town with their respective guards.

This important news was received here this morning, and was brought by one of marshal Bruce's aid-de-camp. The letter does not mention the town where the interview took place, but there is every reason to believe it was at Tilsit.

(Abailie du Nord, July 7.)

—TILSIT, June 25.

The conference of the two emperors of Russia and France took place yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a raft in the Nieman, on which gen. Larebois-siere, commander of the artillery of the guards, had caused one pavilion to be erected for their imperial majesties and another for their attendants. His majesty the emperor Napoleon, attended by the grand duke of Berg, prince of Neuchatel, marshal Bessieres, grand marshal of the palace, Durac, and Caulaincourt, marshal of the horse, proceeded to the banks of the Nieman, and went on board the vessel which was to take him to the raft. At the same time the emperor Alexander, with the grand duke Constantine, gen. Benningsten, gen. Onwaroff, prince Labanoff, and his first adjutant-gen. count Lieben, put off from the opposite bank.

The two vessels reached the raft at the same time; the two emperors embraced each other on leaving the vessels, and entered the pavilion prepared for them. This conference lasted about two hours; and when it was closed, the attendants of the two emperors were admitted. The emperor Alexander paid handsome compliments to the French officers who attended the emperor Napoleon, and the latter conversed for a long time with the grand duke Constantine, and with gen. Benningsten. Both emperors returned afterwards to their vessels.

—June 26.

Last night, immediately after the conference was over, prince Labanoff arrived at the French head-quarters. A convention was concluded, that one half of the town of Tilsit is to be considered as neutral. His majesty the emperor Alexander, his retinue and guards, are to take up quarters in the neutral part of the town.

The emperor of Russia intends, we understand, to dine this day with the French emperor; and it is supposed that the king of Prussia will be of the party.

GEN. BENNINGSEN'S DISPATCHES.

Battle of Friedland, &c.

Copies of the dispatches from gen. Benningsten, to the emperor Alexander.

Head-quarters at Wehlau, June 3—15.

The enemy having immediately defeated the whole of his force from Heilsberg towards Friedland and Wehlau, with an intention to cut off my army from the Pregel, I humbly beg leave to inform your royal majesty, that I could not form any position at Schippenbeil, but made a forced march to Friedland on the 1—13th instant.

The advanced detachment which I sent forward to occupy that town, found the place at 3 P. M. in the possession of four squadrons of the enemy, which were however driven out immediately.

In order to keep possession of the town, that my troops might rest from their fatigue, I sent some infantry to the left bank of the Alle during the night. But in the morning at break of day, the enemy attacked my advanced posts, and at half after five the cannonade commenced. I therefore sent another division of my army across the river to support the other troops as I had reason to suppose the enemy's van only had come up. The enemy was repulsed at every point, and the troops fought fourteen hours together with the greatest bravery, and proved always victorious. General Oudinot whose division formed the right wing of the enemy, attempted to make an attack with the bayonet, but my left wing eagerly advanced upon him, and destroyed an entire column. Another column was routed. The cavalry of my right wing also made an impetuous and successful attack on the enemy's cuirassiers, pursuing them as far as Heiorichsdorff, which village supported the left wing of the enemy.

At three in the afternoon Bonaparte arrived in person, with the rest of his army and sheltered by a wood, he reinforced his right wing in such a degree, that at 6 when he commenced a fresh attack, and opened upon my left wing a masked battery of forty pieces of cannon, I was under the necessity of resolving to commence my retreat which was effected in the best order, and my rear stopped the whole force of the enemy, until my troops had crossed the Alle. Although my loss during a battle which lasted sixteen hours, and from my army being obliged to file off over a bridge which was exposed to the enemy's artillery, cannot be inconsiderable, the enemy must have lost an equal number at least, since the attack of the bayonet, and that of the cavalry has caused him a great loss, and as in the former we took from him an eagle of the 15th regiment of the line. Nor has the enemy taken any other prisoners but such as were wounded dangerously, and which could not be removed from the town, and only some dismounted pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, with a few which could not be removed, because the horses attached to them had been shot, fell into his hands. On the other hand all our pieces of camp artillery were got off safe. I am now taking with my army a position behind the Pregel, near Wehlau, causing all the passages of that river as far as Konigsberg and Insterburg to be occupied by my troops, in consequence whereof I have re-opened a communication with general L'Estocq. If the enemy should venture to cross the Pregel, I shall attack him immediately, & the reinforcements which are already on their march, will soon supply my loss, and enable me once more to cope with the enemy.

(Signed)

BENINGSEN.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

From the camp at Schilliplseheken.

JUNE 5—17.

After the surrender of Konigsberg, my position at Wehlau was no longer tenable, and, having informed general L'Estocq that I should make my retreat on the road of Tilsit, I requested him to follow me. I commenced the retreat yesterday. I am happy, most humbly to inform your royal majesty, that I have this day formed a junction with that general, and that my army, besides, has this day received a reinforcement of 3000 men.

Moreover, the division from Cow, will pass the frontier to-morrow, consequently my loss will not only be replaced in a very short time, but I shall even be stronger than I was before the battle of Friedland.

Thus of all the results of that lost battle the surrender of Konigsberg proves the worst; for unless the enemy pursue me, with too great a superiority of numbers, and provided he allow me sufficient time to draw towards me my reinforcements, I shall directly advance, and I hope to recover from the enemy the advantages which he has obtained.

(Signed)

BENINGSEN.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assignee of the estates and effects of William Ramsay and Clement Green, insolvent debtors, within the district of Columbia—All persons to whom they are indebted are requested to present their claims for settlement, and those having debts and effects in their hands belonging to the said insolvents, must pay and deliver them to me, who alone is authorised to receive them.

Noblet Herbert.

Sept. 8.

law3w

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on
MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

In opening the case it was contended by the attorney for the U. S. and has since been maintained on the part of the prosecution, that neither arms nor the application of force or violence are indispensably necessary to constitute the fact of levying war. To illustrate those positions several cases have been stated, many of which would clearly amount to treason. In all of them, except that which was probably intended to be this case, and on which no observation will be made, the object of the assemblage was clearly treasonable; its character was unequivocal, and was demonstrated by evidence furnished by the assemblage itself; there was no necessity to rely upon information drawn from extrinsic sources, or in order to understand the fact, to pursue a course of intricate reasoning and to conjecture motives. A force is supposed to be collected for an avowed treasonable object, in a condition to attempt that object, and to have commenced the attempt by moving towards it. I state these particulars because although the cases put may establish the doctrine they are intended to support, may prove that the absence of arms, or the failure to apply force to sensible objects by the actual commission of violence on those objects, may be supplied by other circumstances, yet they also serve to show that the mind requires those circumstances to be satisfied that war is levied.

Their construction of the opinion of the supreme court is, I think, thus far correct. It is certainly the opinion which was at the time entertained by myself, and which is still entertained. If a rebel army avowing its hostility to the sovereign power, should front that of the government, should march and counter-march before it, should manoeuvre in its face, and should then disperse from any cause whatever without firing a gun, I confess I could not without some surprise, hear gentlemen seriously contend that this could not amount to an act of levying war. A case equally strong may be put with respect to the absence of military weapons. If the party be in a condition to execute the purposed treason without the usual implements of war, I can perceive no reason for requiring those implements in order to constitute the crime.

It is argued that no adjudged case can be produced from the English books where actual violence has not been committed. Suppose this were true. No adjudged case has, or it is believed, can be produced from those books in which it has been laid down, that war cannot be levied without the actual application of violence to external objects. The silence of the reporters on this point may be readily accounted for. In cases of actual rebellion against the government, the most active and influential leaders are generally most actively engaged in the war, and as the object can never be to extend punishment to extermination, a sufficient number are found among those who have committed actual hostilities, to satisfy the avenging arm of justice. In cases of constructive treason, such as pulling down meeting houses, where the direct and avowed object is not the destruction of the sovereign power, some act of violence might be generally required to give to the crime a sufficient degree of malignity to convert it into treason, to render the guilt of any individual unequivocal.

But Vaughan's case is a case where there was no real application of violence, and where the act was adjudged to be treason. Gentlemen argue that Vaughan was only guilty of adhering to the king's enemies but they have not the authority of the court for the saying. The judges unquestionably treat the cruising of Vaughan as an act of levying war.

The opinions of the best elementary writers concur in declaring, that where a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the government, and are in a condition to make that war, the assemblage is an act of levying war. These opinions are contradicted by no adjudged case and are supported by Vaughan's case. This court is not inclined to controvert them.

But although in this respect the opinion of the supreme court has not been understood on the part of the prosecution, that opinion seems not to have been fully adverted to in a very essential point, in which it is said to have been misconstrued by others.

The opinion I am informed has been construed to mean, that any assemblage, whether for a treasonable purpose, whether in force or not in force, whether in a condition to use violence or not in that condition, is a levying of war. It is this construction which has not indeed been expressly advanced at the bar, but which is said to have been adopted elsewhere, that the court deems unnecessary to examine.

Independent of authority, trusting only to the dictates of reason, and expounding terms according to their ordinary signification, we should probably all concur in the declaration that war could not be levied without the employment and exhibition of force. War is an appeal from reason to the sword, and he who makes the appeal evinces the fact by the use of the means. His intention to go to war may be proved by words, but the actual going to war is a fact which is to be proved by open deed. The end is to be effected by force, and it would seem that in cases where no declaration is to be made, the state of actual war could only be created by the employment of actual force or being in a condition to employ it.

But the term having been adopted by our constitution, must be understood in that sense in which it was universally received in this country, when the constitution was framed. The sense in which it was received is to be collected from the most approved authorities of that nation from which we have borrowed the term.

Lord Coke says, that levying war against the king was treason at the common law. "A compassing or conspiracy to levy war," he adds, is no treason, for there must be levying war in fact. He proceeds to state cases of constructive levying war, where the direct design is not to overturn the government, but to effect some general object by force. The terms he employs in stating these cases, are such as indicate an impression on his mind, that actual violence is a necessary ingredient in constituting the fact of levying war. He proceeds to say, "an actual rebellion or insurrection is a levying of war within this act." "If any with strength and weapons invades and defensive doth hold and defend a castle or fort against the king and his power, this is levying of war against the king." These cases are put to illustrate what he deems to be "a war in fact." It is not easy to conceive "an actual invasion or insurrection" unconnected with force, nor can a castle or fort be defended with strength and weapons invasive and defensive" without the employment of actual force. It would seem then to have been the opinion of Lord Coke, that to levy war there must be an assemblage of men in a condition and with an intention to employ force. He certainly puts no case of a different description.

(To be continued.)

Latest Proceedings.

A more particular account of the proceedings on

FRIDAY, September 4.

Colonel Burr renewed the subject of the two letters from general Wilkinson, to the President of the United States, one of the 21st of October, 1806, and the other of the 12th of November of the same year, for the production of which a writ of subpoena duces tecum had been awarded. He said that he had a right to process of contempt, but as this mode of proceeding would be very unpleasant and must necessarily produce delay, it might perhaps be avoided by obtaining a copy of that of the 21st of October, which was said to have been lost or mislaid, if such copy could be satisfactorily authenticated. With respect to the letter of the 12th of November which was stated to contain confidential communications from general Wilkinson to the President, and which the attorney for the United States had expressed a willingness to produce, with the exception of those parts which were said to be confidential, he was not at present disposed to accede to the proposition. He had reason to believe that the whole letter had been shown without disguise to others and had been used against him.

Mr. Hay said, that he could assure the accused, that the letter had never been seen by any human being to his knowledge, except the person to whom it was addressed, the counsel for the United States, the chief justice, and some of colonel Burr's

counsel, to whom it was communicated with a view to an arrangement could be produced, with the parts, which in his judgment he disclosed.

Colonel Burr said explicitly. He would a copy or a copy had not been produced.

Mr. Hay. I do not see the original or a copy of the grand jury. I believe not. But I am not so sure that passed with the other gentlemen are.

Mr. Hay said there the accuracy of the certificate that he had the 12th November he observed general Wilkinson, comparison, was correct. He mentioned merely to establish that the copy of the 21st of October might equally correct.

Mr. Duncan was sworn in the copy of the 1st October, he said it was of captain Walter Burr, general Wilkinson on; that he was intimate that gentleman, had of and knew his hand was.

Mr. Hay said that he on affidavit, if required the original. Mr. R. him that he had sent large packet had been now been able to find.

Mr. Bots moved for a writ to be directed to the production of the original November, 1806, which he denied the right to withhold the.

Colonel Burr said such only as affected the production of individual been guilty of a great no protection.

Mr. Hay declared, to expose so much of to col. Burr himself whether it would be to produce those parts produce controversy but may occur in which a government may be even among the office that it may become the citizens to inform. T all that belongs to his

ver would put it in the of the letter for the was satisfied it would could not see why forward as the friends been denounced, even Bur, in truth, the p which he was unwillingly opinions of at to certain persons, have changed; as them he knew they were two passages could not consent to they were extorted by they knew that he w circumstances. He go to jail then exposed.

Mr. Wickham observed that the defendant by the gentleman it only remained to an exertion of its delicacy, it was well to suppress evidence essential for the He instanced the case Kingdon, in which compelled to give a delicate nature, and they had solemnly peral. But these parts ed to be suppressed importance to the kinson shall have d servedly high in the verment and people lessen his credibility Burr.

Chief Justice. duces tecum is some motion, but it is more of course upon the party. An argument calling for the paper which it was awarded return.

The writ of subpoena duces tecum issued made the return in on the next day and

...this respect the...
...not to have been...
...very essential point...
...have been misconceived...
...am informed has been...
...that any assembly...
...reasonable purpose, which...
...in force, whether in a...
...violence or not in the...
...ing of war. It is this...
...has not indeed been...
...at the bar, but which is...
...died elsewhere, that...
...necessary to examine...
...authority, trusting only...
...reason, and expounding...
...their ordinary signifi-...
...probably all concur in...
...war could not be levied...
...ment and exhibition of...
...appeal from reason to...
...who makes the appeal...
...use of the means—...
...to war may be proved...
...actual going to war is a...
...proved by open de-...
...acted by force, and in...
...cases where no de-...
...the state of actual...
...acted by the employ-...
...being in a condition...
...ing been adopted by...
...ast be understood in...
...it was universally re-...
...when the commit-...
...the sense in which it...
...collected from the...
...rities of that nation...
...browed the term...
...levying war against...
...at the common law...
...aspiracy to levy war...
...for there must be...
...He proceeds to...
...to levying war...
...effect some general...
...terms he employs in...
...such as indicate an...
...that actual violence...
...in constituting the...
...He then proceeds to...
...or insurrection is...
...this act." "If...
...weapons invasive...
...and defend a castle...
...and his power, this...
...the king." These...
...state what he denomi-...
...It is not easy to...
...vasion or insurrec-...
...force, nor can "a...
...ed with strength be...
...defensive" without...
...force. It would...
...the opinion of Lord...
...there must be an...
...condition and with...
...force. He certainly...
...at description...
...ued.)...
...eedings...
...nt of the proceed-...
...mber 4...
...the subject of the...
...Wilkinson, to the...
...States, one of the...
...d the other of the...
...same year, for the...
...iz of subpoena du-...
...ed. He said that...
...of contempt, but...
...eg would be very...
...cessarily produce...
...e avoided by ob-...
...e 21st of October...
...een lost or mis-...
...be satisfactorily...
...ect to the letter...
...which was stated...
...munications from...
...President, and...
...e United States...
...ess to produce...
...ose parts which...
...al, he was not...
...cede to the pro-...
...to believe that...
...shewn without...
...eased against...
...ould assure the...
...ad never been...
...his knowledge...
...it was address-...
...ed States, the...
...Colonel Burr's

return, which we give in this day's pa-
per.
On this return an animated debate en-
sued. Mr. Bots and Mr. Wickham spoke
on the side of col. Burr; Mr. McRea and
Mr. Wirt on the side of the prosecution.
Col. Burr also addressed a few observations
to the court.
The counsel for col. Burr contended
that it belonged to the accused and his
counsel exclusively to judge whether the
whole letter would be necessary for the de-
fence or not; that neither the counsel for
the U. S. nor the judge himself could in
secret, without argument, or a knowledge
of the points on which they meant to place
the defence of their client, say whether
those parts which were deemed confiden-
tial, would or would not have an important
bearing on the cause; that if certain char-
acters had been calumniated, the authors
of that calumny ought to be exposed; that
if the denunciations of general Wilkinson
were just and merited, it was an act of
justice to give to him the laurels which he
deserved; that however necessary state
secrecy might be in diplomatic affairs, yet
in domestic matters it was detestable, be-
cause it might furnish pretexts to men in
power to work the destruction of any per-
son obnoxious to them, without giving
them an opportunity of justifying them-
selves. They believed these parts of the
letter which related to the characters of
individuals of the utmost importance to
their client; and that the other parts were
really unimportant.
The counsel for the U. S. referred to
the form of the affidavit filed by col. Burr,
in which he states, that the letter may be
of importance to him as a matter of evi-
dence; that no particular ground was stat-
ed why the letter would be material, and it
was impossible in such a case to detect
the person making the affidavit, because
there was no point to which it was direct-
ed; that if a person might capriciously by
a vague affidavit of this kind, extort evi-
dence, no man's private papers would be
sacred; that the most confidential papers
in his possession might be extracted from
his desk, under a pretext that they might be
essential for the purposes of justice; that
even admitting the passages proposed to be
withheld from public view, were really im-
portant as it respected the persons alluded
to, yet they were of no importance to col.
Burr, nor could they form any part of his
defence; that the president having confid-
ed to the attorney for the U. S. an exer-
cise of his discretion as to those parts of
the letter which were of a confidential na-
ture, and which ought not to be disclosed;
the attorney ought, as to this subject, to be
regarded as the president; that whether
the public good requires the withholding of
any communications made to the presi-
dent, it was for him alone to decide; that
this was not a mere question of delicacy,
but of sound policy which may affect the
whole country; and that a decision of this
question which goes to the length contend-
ed for, that the president may be compell-
ed to disclose all communications made to
him of treasonable machinations carrying
on against the government, would tend to
suppress information which the government
had a right to expect, and on which its ve-
ry existence might depend. The case of
Marbury vs. Madison was referred to, in
which the supreme court had decided that
the president was not bound to disclose
communications made to him in his offi-
cial character.
In the course of the argument col. Burr
rose, he said, to correct an error which
seemed to have pervaded the counsel on
both sides. It had not been adverted to
as it surely ought, that the president of the
U. S. by being president was not divested
of the character of an individual. As pre-
sident there were certain official channels
through which all communications were to
be made to him; these were his ministers.
Any letter addressed to the president, not
through those channels, was not official.
He would test the position by another rule.
The president is not the keeper of any offi-
cial paper. He could not have the custody
of papers of that description. They be-
long to the offices of the respective heads
of departments. It would be a criminal
act in him to withdraw them from those
offices. Again, when the president retires
from office, the succeeding president suc-
ceeds to all the official rights of his pre-
decessor, and has a right to inspect all the
public letters. What becomes of the pri-
vate letters? General Wilkinson could have
made no communications to the president
as such, but through the secretary at war.
Individuals may indeed communicate with
the president in his individual character;
and in this instance, he believed many in-
dividuals had. The case of Marbury vs.
Madison had no weight, because that was

an application for an official document.—
One great secret, however, had been de-
veloped to-day, that a system of espionage
had been adopted by the government, and
that individuals had been invited to send
forward their denunciations.
Mr. Wirt in his reply, particularly ani-
madverted on the latter part of col. Burr's
observations. He contrasted his former
conduct with his declarations this day
made, and enquired how long it had been
since secrecy had ceased to be a predomi-
nant trait in his character.
The Chief Justice, though he decided
in favor of the production of the whole
letter, as stated in our last, yet did not ad-
mit the positions of col. Burr in the ex-
tent contended for by him. He could,
readily perceive cases, he said, in which
letters might be addressed to the presi-
dent immediately, which might contain
state secrets, and which might in every
respect be regarded as public letters.
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
Mr. Hay wished to extend the terms of the
return which he made yesterday. There was
one passage in Gen. Wilkinson's letter, which
he was certain the President himself would
keep back.
Mr. McRae. As the President is now at
Monticello, is it not practicable to send an
express to him with a subpoena duces tecum?
It is advantageous on every consideration to
have the trial completed at this term.—Al-
most all the witnesses are present; and per-
haps it would be impossible to collect them
here again. An express might perhaps re-
turn in four days from Monticello; and is it
not far better to postpone the trial for that
period, than to the next term of the court.
Mr. Hay here read the following:
"Additional return:
I hereby certify, that upon a more minute
examination of the letter above mentioned, I
have observed other passages, which are en-
tirely of a public nature, and which, ac-
cording to my best judgment, ought not to be
disclosed, and which, I conceive, would not be
disclosed by the President himself, if the re-
turn were to be made by him.
GEORGE HAY.
Mr. Hay then observed that he did not con-
ceive himself at liberty to put this letter into
the hands of the defendant; but that he would
immediately send an express to Monticello
for instructions; and that the return might
probably be made by Tuesday evening.
Chief Justice. Is there any objection then
to the court's adjourning till Tuesday?
Mr. Martin said that he proposed to bring
the case of Israel Smith before the court on
Monday.
Mr. Burr observed, that some agreement
might be made between his counsel and the
prosecution respecting the letter, and that
they might go to trial on Monday.
On the application of Mr. Wirt, Doctor
Tazewell (Williamsburg) was excused from
serving on the jury on account of the indispo-
sition of his friends.
The Chief Justice then observed that the
court would meet on Monday; as some ar-
rangement might be in the mean time made,
respecting the letter.
Mr. Hay. I can consent to no arrangement
but for me to furnish such parts of the letter
only as I may deem material to the defence.
Chief Justice. If there any state secrets in
that letter, the court would be extremely un-
willing to call for its production.
Mr. Martin. Gentlemen need not be so
scrupulous, sir, upon this subject: for we
can compel the appearance of the President
before this court with that letter.
Mr. Hay. Shall I furnish such parts in the
mean time as I am disposed to surrender?
Mr. Burr. Yes; under the reservation,
that such a step does not impair my right to
demand the remainder.
The Ch. Justice then observed, that the court
would meet again at half after 2 when he un-
derstood that colonel Burr was to give bail on
the trial for misdemeanor.
At 3, the court assembled, when Luther
Martin and Thomas Langburne were accepted
as his securities.
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.
Yesterday morning the brig of war Co-
lumbine, sent a boat to the pilot boat Bro-
thers, with an officer and five men, who
after putting the officer on board the pilot
boat, made off and landed on the point of
the Hook, where they gave three cheers—
The pilot boat then took the officer on board
the brig.
N. T. Mercant. Ad.
For the information of Merchants trading
to the Spanish Colonies.
A letter from Havana of the 19th Aug.
says, "The preceding is a copy of the
royal Cedula, officially published this day,
and now in force in every custom house in
this island. We shall therefore have to
pay hereafter, 38 per cent. on imports,
12 1/2 per cent. on exports and the same
tonnage duty as Spanish subjects on their
vessels in the ports of the United States."

Wanted to Purchase.
A few shares Alexandria Bank Stock
and well-secured Ground rents.
Apply to
Sept. 12. WM. GROVERMAN.
- d3w

PEACHES DISTILLED.
THOSE persons who wish to make FRAN-
dr from their peaches, may have it done
on the usual allowance, by bringing them to
the Brewhouse of
Thomas Cruse.
September 12. d6s

Notice is hereby given,
THAT in consequence of a deed of trust
from Henry D. Hode, late of Prince Wil-
liam county, deceased, to secure the sum of
three hundred and eighty-one pounds nine-
teen shillings and three-pence, due to Alex-
ander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said
H. D. Hode—on the first day of the next dis-
trict court to be held at Hay-Market, in
Prince William county, (being the 18th day
of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the
highest bidder, for ready money, a TRACT
of LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier,
containing one hundred and fifty acres—which
land has on it a mill, a store house, and a
comfortable dwelling house, with necessary
out houses; is situated about five miles from
Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by
Nathan Mathew. The sale will take place
at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the
town of Hay-Market.
R. YOUNG.
September 12. dts

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. Crofs and Mr. Charnock.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT 12,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
(NEVER ACTED HERE)
An Historical Play, founded on an interesting
fact, during the period of the AMERICAN
REVOLUTION,
CALLED THE
GLORY OF COLUMBIA,
HER YEOMANRY.
(Performed at the Theatres Philadelphia, New-
York and Baltimore, with unbounded ap-
plause.)
General Washington, Mr. Cross.
Arnold, Mr. Charnock.
Andre, Mr. Wood.
Bland, Mr. Cone.
Melville, Mr. Miller.
Williams, } The three Yeomen who took } Mr. Jefferson.
Paulding, } men who took } Mr. Charnock.
Van Vert, } Major Andre, } Mr. Barnett.
Dennis O'Bogg, } Mr. Rutherford.
British Officer, } Mr. Barnett.
American Soldiers, } By Gentlemen of the
city.
Children, Master and Miss Jefferson.
Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Melmoth.
Honoria, Mrs. Wood.
Sally Williams, Mrs. Woodham.

End of the Play, an INTERLUDE,
CALLED THE
SONS OF APOLLO.
President, Mr. Wood.
Senior Vice-President, Mr. Cone.
Junior Vice-President, Mr. Rutherford.
Harmonies, Messrs. Jefferson, Cross, Char-
nock, Gillingham, &c.
The following are the Songs & Glories.
GLEE—"Peaceful Slumbering"—Messrs.
Jefferson, Cross, Charnock, Gillingham.
NEW SONG—"The Rose"—Mr. Gilling-
ham.
GLEE—"Sigh no more Ladies"—Messrs.
Jefferson, Cross, Charnock, Gillingham.
COMIC SONG—"Captain Wattle & Miss
Roe"—Mr. Jefferson.
GLEE—"O! Lady Fair"—Messrs. Jef-
ferson, Cross, Gillingham, Charnock.
NEW SONG—"Down in the Valley"—
Mr. Gillingham.
To conclude with the Glee of—"Here's a
Health to all Good Lasses."
(The Songs and Glories accompanied on the
PIANO FORTE)—By Mr. UFFELDT.
After which, a favorite HORNPIPE,
By Mr. McCUBBIN.
The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with
a Favorite Farce (not acted this season)
CALLED
Three Weeks After Marriage;
OR,
What we must All Come To.
The Evening's performance in future
will be TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY
Admission—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY
CENTS.
Tickets to be had at the office, in front of
the Theatre, at Cadaby's Hotel, and at the
Office of the Daily Advertiser.
September 11.

WANTED.

A middle aged WOMAN, capable of managing a house. To one of good character, liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the PRINTER.

September 9.

CARRIAGE FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage and four good Horses with a careful driver, which he will accommodate the public with on a short notice.

John Hodgkins,

Who continues the HORSE MARKET, and will be happy to serve his friends.

August 29,

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to

E. JANNEY.

2aw

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibson-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth, AND FOR SALE BY

Lawson & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERBINGS.

August 8

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber attends at his office on TUESDAY and SATURDAY in every week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of transacting testamentary and all other business appertaining thereto: on which days all persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,

Register of Wills for Alex. County.

August 1.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land, Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of Georgetown, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with Red and White OAK.

A. L. S. O.

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13.

Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street.

August 14.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application: It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicines, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.
Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one-half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success; whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping-cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Leek's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molliter and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape-worm.

An infant, aged 6 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm-Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

AES.

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties; and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon

trial to destroy the most lasting tendency in the human frame; and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of preparations have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Chesnut, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Sir, Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calverton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kates, butcher. About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold: on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KATES.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harpers-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the attack, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. TISSOT'S Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operates so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump-sugar,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Seachong;

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-pepper, flou-

ridgo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

hacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

icle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

Printing, in its various branches,

handwritten executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDU

On every Tuesday and WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water.

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. of which will be exp.

Particulars of which will be exp. the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on at any time be viewed and purchased at limitation and prices.

P. G. Marstelle

Two APPRENTICE

Bread-baking business, will be to application to

B. RICK

September 4.

Twenty thousand lbs

Porto Rico Green Co

St Croix Sugars, received per so

and Riley, from St. Thomas—

For sale by

R. Veitch

on

C. Powell

July 21.

A Miller Want

To a Man who unde

Milling Business, and can pro

commendations for industry, so

beral wages will be given by app

M.

June 20

JAMES SANDER

Offers for Sale, on mode

5000 lbs. best Green Coff

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Coppe

5 pipes Cognac Bran

10 hds. 4th proof Jan

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and V

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STOR

26 hds. south Potom

May 11.

Just received from P

By Captain Hun

29 chests Young Hyson, at

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Te

quality, which will be sold lo

Likewise on 14

6 hds. good Sugar,

10 hds. Molasses, of a g

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of

family use.

March 27

District of Col

NOTICE is hereby give

my concern, That th

of Portugal to the United S

has authorized the subscri

papers that may be need

bound from the ports of th

Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vesse